

RUSSIA'S REAL CZAR

PROCURATOR OF HOLY SYNOD EXERCISES GREAT INFLUENCE.

Pobedonostzeff is a Marvelous Old Fanatic, with a Hatred for all Modern Ideas.

A POWER BEHIND THE THRONE

HE HAS BEEN THE EVIL SPIRIT OF TWO CZARS IN SUCCESSION.

Has Vast Dreams of Russia's Expansion, and Has Especial Dislike for the United States.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—All things considered, it is probable that there is no other man living in all the world who has caused so much suffering and hatred, or who has been so powerful a foe of all forms of modern progress as Constantine Petrovitch Pobedonostzeff, the son of a peasant. So little does his tremendous influence appear on the surface that his name would be scarcely remembered if it did not happen to be such a queer, formidable looking affair. Yet it is not too much to say that he comes considerably nearer to being Czar of Russia than Nicholas II himself. He has been the power behind the throne for twenty years.

The man is of especial interest just now because he is primarily responsible for the Kishineff massacre of Jews, which aroused such indignation in the United States, and furthermore because he is the bitterest enemy that the United States has anywhere in the world. Whenever there has been a question of friendly co-operation between Russia and her neighbor across the Pacific, Pobedonostzeff's weighty opinion has always been thrown against it. His notion is that orthodox and despotic Russia would be contaminated by too close association with tolerant and republican America, while on the other hand America, where in his opinion anarchy reigns supreme, would be strengthened by the friendship of Russia. The hostility of the procurator of the Holy Synod is a fact which American statesmen who seek an entente with Russia always will have to face.

His ruthless fanaticism has broken up thousands of families, ruined countless men of the noblest character and driven the best elements in Russia into a cruel exile. His long life has been devoted to working evil, unrelentingly by one single act of charity or nobility. He has been the evil spirit of two Czars in succession. Whenever their better instincts prompted them to break loose from the traditions of Russian despotism and Russian tyranny, Pobedonostzeff has always been at hand to turn them back. His hands are stained with the blood of the countless massacred Jews, knouted peasants and bludgeoned students and workmen.

GRIP ON THREE CZARS.

The story of the Russian Pope's rise from plebeian beginnings to the highest position open to a subject of the Czar is the best proof of Pobedonostzeff's wonderful energy and ability. His father was a poor peasant in the province of Kharokoff, but Constantine Petrovitch was not content to follow the paternal footsteps, and worked his way to Kiev to study at the university there. The village priest in his native place aided him in taking this first step in his career, and the assistance thus given to him laid the foundation of the fanatical devotion to the interests of the Orthodox Greek Church, which has subsequently been his most prominent characteristic. The young man had a brilliant university career, and left Kiev to study law in St. Petersburg, where he continued his close connection with clerical circles.

Thanks, partly to his exceptional abilities and partly to the influence which was exercised in his favor in the interests of orthodoxy, he was summoned at an early age to be professor of law at Moscow University, and a year or two later he was selected to be tutor to several grand dukes of the imperial family, including the one who afterward became Czar Alexander III. His duties as tutor brought him into contact with the reigning Czar, Alexander II, and he contrived to secure his high favor, while gradually tightening his grip on the mind and intellect of the future Czar. He rose to be privy councillor and senator.

When Alexander II was assassinated and Alexander III ascended the throne, all the Russian Pobedonostzeffs resented the harvest for which he had been carefully sowing. The new Czar made him procurator of the Holy Synod, and chose him to be his chief political adviser, so that Pobedonostzeff became at once stroke the Pope of the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia and the chancellor of the Russian empire.

The last twenty years of Russian history have proved that it was a misfortune for Russia and for the world that Pobedonostzeff was chosen to fill this position. Taking advantage of the deep impression caused by Alexander II's tragic death, he succeeded in inspiring the new ruler with a deep hatred of progressive thought and of progressive men. Loris Melikoff, the gifted author of the Constitution which Alexander II had been on the point of promulgating for the better government of Russia when he fell a victim to the assassin's bombs, was driven into retirement, and Pobedonostzeff surrounded the new Czar with men who shared his own political opinions.

VAST DREAM OF EMPIRE.

All his life Pobedonostzeff has been inspired by two ideals, which he has striven with the whole force of his iron will to realize or to bring within sight of realization. One is that the Slavs are the chosen people, destined to be the ruling race of the world. The other is that the doctrines of the Greek Orthodox Church are the only allowable form of the Christian religion and as such destined to predominate over all other forms of belief held throughout the world.

He dreams of a Russian empire that would include the whole of the continent of Asia, the other powers interested in the far East having been ejected from China; the English, with their dangerous ideas of political liberalism and religious toleration, driven from India, and the Shah deposed to make room for a Russian governor general at Teheran.

Moreover, Pobedonostzeff's ambition would not halt at the boundaries of Asia, Russia, according to his scheme of the universe, ought to swallow up all the Balkan States, together with Turkey and Greece thrown in as a tempting morsel to give Russia a foothold in the Mediterranean. Austria, too, being a country in which the majority of the inhabitants are Slavs, is regarded by Pobedonostzeff as a future Russian province.

In this vast Russian empire, embracing the whole of Asia and more than half Europe, the only religion tolerated would



Court Leo Tolstoy
Whom Pobedonostzeff has persecuted
with persistent hatred.

be that of the Orthodox Greek Church, under the banner of which Buddhists, Brahmins, Moslems and heathens alike would be united, according to Pobedonostzeff's dream.

It will be seen that Pobedonostzeff is a man of extraordinarily vivid imagination, a Russian Cecil Rhodes—but unlike most imaginative men, he is narrow minded to excess, so that he regards all those who do not share his political and religious conceptions as dangerous elements in society, and a great deal of his time and energy have been spent in a vain attempt to crush all dissenters from the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia, as well as all adherents of progressive political parties.

BIG RELIGIOUS BOYCOTT.

His accession to the procuratorship of the Holy Synod was followed immediately by a revival of the persecution of the Stundists, Baptists, Methodists and other Protestant sects in Russia. The first step taken in this direction was a circular to every priest of the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia containing instructions to organize local boycotts against the adherents of all other sects. The priests were told to work on the minds of the people to such an extent that all sectarians would be regarded as persons living under the curse of God and would be cut off from all social and commercial intercourse with their neighbors. Pobedonostzeff urged the priests to teach their congregations that it was a sin to do business with a sectarian, to meet him in society or even to speak to him.

The result was that in many parts of Russia, where priestly influence still reigns supreme, the adherents of all the Protestant sects were shunned by their fellow-citizens in a way that drove thousands of them to despair and ruin. Happy homes were broken and children were torn from their wives and children from their parents through this persecution; but the cries of the innocent sufferers fell on deaf ears, and Pobedonostzeff continued relentlessly to promote the extermination of the "unbelievers."

Finding that social boycott and religious excommunication failed to bring about the total destruction of the Protestant sects, Pobedonostzeff persuaded the Czar to sign a decree which he himself had drawn up authorizing the arrest and deportation of Protestant sectarians, and directing the local police officials to take action against them with great promptitude and severity. Russian officialdom is always prompt in executing such commands as these, and the decree had not been long issued before hundreds of Protestants who refused to renounce their faith were on their way eastward to exile in Siberia.

HATES CATHOLIC AND JEW.

Roman Catholics in Russia, too, have felt Pobedonostzeff's iron hand, for all the numerous measures of severe oppression taken against the Poles during the last twenty years have been directly to his influence. To be a Pole and a Roman Catholic is in the procurator's eyes to be an enemy of God and the Czar, and he has done his utmost to crush the 8,000,000 of Polish Catholics under foot. Roman Catholic priests have been arrested and thrown into prison on the slenderest of pretexts. Roman Catholic schools have been broken up and all sorts of obstacles put in the way of Roman Catholic worshipers.

Just recently Pobedonostzeff has elaborated a scheme which has already been sanctioned by the Czar, and will be put into force shortly, to persecute Roman Catholics more effectively. This scheme consists briefly of the formation of a kind of "infected area" made up of the western part of the province of Volhynia and of the five Polish provinces in which the most Roman Catholics reside. In this area every single Roman Catholic school is to be closed, the use of the Polish language is to be strictly prohibited in all the state schools and Roman Catholics are to be prohibited from inheriting or from purchasing land. These measures will be followed in due course by further coercive legislation, so that the Polish Catholics are preparing to undergo another period of extreme persecution.

Pobedonostzeff has spared no effort to stimulate anti-Semitism and he was the instigator of the violent persecutions of the Jews which have stained the reputation of both Alexander III and the present Czar, Nicholas II. The story of the sufferings of the Jews in Russia is too well known to need repetition, but it is not so generally known that Pobedonostzeff is the originator of the Russian government's anti-Semitic policy. On various occasions he has addressed circulars to the clergy of the Orthodox Greek Church, calling their attention to the necessity of preventing Jews from obtaining public influence or political power by working up the feelings of the people against them, and on one occasion he issued a general instruction to the priesthood to inform him of the particulars of any cases of "ritual murders" committed by the Jews in their districts, denoting thereby that he approved the barbarous "ritual murders" theory.

RESPONSIBLE FOR KISHINEFF.

Those who are intimately acquainted with the condition of affairs in Russia, and who know to what extent Pobedonostzeff's influ-

ence has been confined to Russian domestic affairs; on the contrary, it has been exercised in a marked degree over the foreign policy of the Czar's government. In accordance with his whole scheme of politics, Pobedonostzeff regards nations which have thrown off the shackles of despotism with suspicion and dislike. Pobedonostzeff it was who persuaded Nicholas II to give his assent to the economic union of Poland, an act which will ever be a disgrace to his name and reign.

Pobedonostzeff it is who has restrained

RUSSIAN FRIEND OF THE JEWS.



Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar of Russia, has expressed himself as being the friend of the Hebrews of his brother's domain. He promises to do all in his power to ameliorate their unfortunate condition. At the same time he does not brook interference regarding internal policy from any outside power.

ence has been thrown into the scale on the side of violent anti-Semitism, hold him directly responsible for such savage outbursts of anti-Jewish feeling as have recently been witnessed at Kishineff and as have previously occurred in many other parts of Russia without getting the degree of publicity obtained by the Kishineff massacre.

In the Caucasian provinces of the Russian Empire, where the Czar has nearly a million Armenian subjects, Pobedonostzeff established the notorious Prince Galitzin as governor general, with specific instructions to drag the Armenians into becoming Muscovite slaves. Five hundred Armenian schools were forcibly closed and the large sums invested in them confiscated. Prince Galitzin's administration was so tyrannical that the Armenians evaded their yoke who were under Abdul Hamid's brother. When the massacres of the Armenians occurred in Asia Minor and the Armenian fugitives sought to escape from their Turkish assassins by fleeing across the Russian frontier into the Caucasian provinces, it was Pobedonostzeff who had Cossacks dispatched in force to drive them back into the hands of the Bash Bazouks, who were thirsting for an opportunity of torturing and mutilating them before death came as a welcome relief.

The persecution of the Finns, which is

now exciting the righteous indignation of the whole civilized world, is Pobedonostzeff's work, which also includes the coercive measures against the students, against workers and peasants, and against the political pioneers of a more enlightened form of government in Russia. But it is not only against the heterodox in religion and politics that Pobedonostzeff's severity has been directed, for he has taken effective steps to suppress all dissent from his own supreme will within the orthodox church.

RELIGIOUS PRISONERS AT SOUSDAL.

Members of the Orthodox Church who incur Pobedonostzeff's enmity are simply sent to Sousdal, an old monastery in the province of Vladimir, which he has turned into a prison for religious offenses. Prisoners there are subjected to extreme forms of solitary confinement, and many of them become raving maniacs. Many of them, too, die there and are buried within the prison walls, their graves being leveled so that all traces of them are lost. The inmates of Sousdal now number about 250, and include 108 priests, fifty-two officers, four bishops, two princes, two barons, one count, one general and a shoemaker, a list which shows Pobedonostzeff's catholicity of hatred, for no one can be imprisoned at Sousdal except by special order of the Czar, and this order is only given at Pobedonostzeff's request.

The most recent additions to the Sousdal prisoners were Ovietskoff, Fiedosiejoff and Kovaleff. Ovietskoff was a priest who lived as a hermit in a cave and impressed many people by his "ruly" saintly life. This brought down Pobedonostzeff's wrath upon his head, and he was transferred to Sousdal. Fiedosiejoff was an Orthodox priest who declared that it was bad for the church to be ruled absolutely by the Holy Synod, and demanded that a council consisting of the whole clergy should control the Synod. This, of course, was rank treason, and he, too, found his way to Sousdal. Kovaleff was incarcerated there for some equally trivial offense, and Kamienksy, the celebrated Ruthenian historian, is pining away in solitary confinement because the procurator disagreed with the trend of his historical works.

Pobedonostzeff's influence has by no means been confined to Russian domestic affairs; on the contrary, it has been exercised in a marked degree over the foreign policy of the Czar's government. In accordance with his whole scheme of politics, Pobedonostzeff regards nations which have thrown off the shackles of despotism with suspicion and dislike. Pobedonostzeff it was who persuaded Nicholas II to give his assent to the economic union of Poland, an act which will ever be a disgrace to his name and reign.

Pobedonostzeff it is who has restrained

MUSHROOMS

Edible and Otherwise—How to Tell the Difference.

By C. M. WALKER.

"About this time of the year," as the old almanacs used to preface their weather predictions, look out for reports in the newspapers of persons being poisoned by mistaking toadstools for mushrooms. The account should say by mistaking poisonous mushrooms for edible ones, but correspondents in stating it wrong. If one takes any interest in mushrooms this is the time of the year to study them. During the next three or four months hundreds of tons of edible mushrooms will grow, mature and go to waste in Indiana—a dead loss of one of nature's products. Under favorable conditions of climate, soil and weather many different varieties will be found in the fields, forests, orchards and lawns in all parts of the State. Popular interest in the subject has grown very rapidly of late years. A great many persons now take an interest in mushrooms who formerly regarded them as mere unsightly excrescences—a natural



THE MOREL.

nuisance instead of one of nature's most interesting products, and, if selected with care, a most savory table delicacy. In respect of different varieties the mushroom field is so large that only a very small portion of it can be covered by a newspaper article. Nature is so prolific in this regard that no person can quite measure her generosity, and columns would not contain a mere enumeration of all the varieties of mushrooms. This article will name only a few of the edible varieties found hereabout. The common opinion that there are nearly as many poisonous mushrooms as edible ones is very erroneous. The edible varieties greatly outnumber the poisonous ones, and the chances are many that any mushroom one may find is edible, and caution must be exercised, and one should be careful about experimenting with a new variety. While the chances are ten to one that it would be edible, it might not be, and there are a few more deadly poisons than a poisonous mushroom.

A novice who proposes to gather mushrooms for himself should never use a species for food until he has found out positively its name, or at least its nonpoisonous character. He should then familiarize himself with this species until he knows it from all others and can identify it at sight. The safest rule for a mushroom fancier is to make the acquaintance of a few varieties, know them perfectly and not venture beyond his knowledge. The few best are easily learned and are easily distinguished as different vegetables or fruits.

In the first place the common but erroneous distinction between mushrooms and toadstools should be discarded. All mushrooms are toadstools if one chooses to use a popular and unscientific designation. The true distinction is not between mushrooms and toadstools, but between edible mushrooms and those which are not edible, between mushrooms which may be eaten and those which are poisonous. The most common of the edible varieties found throughout Indiana, named in the order of merit, are the Morel (*Morella esculenta*), the Meadow mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), the Shaggy mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*), the Ink mushroom (*Coprinus atramentarius*), the Fairy Ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*), the Oyster mushroom (*Agaricus ostreatus*). These do not include nearly all of the edible varieties found hereabout, but they will suffice for an introduction. One who knows these varieties thoroughly will have quite a sufficient stock of knowledge on the subject to afford him much pleasure in hunting and eating them.

The Morel might be called the aristocrat of mushrooms. It has the shortest season, is the most exclusive, the most difficult to find and is the most delicately flavored of all. It is also distinguished looking. On account of its formation and appearance it is sometimes called the sponge mushroom. It is cone-shaped, pale yellow or brown in color, from two to three inches high, with



MEADOW MUSHROOM.

a white stem and a honey-combed or pock-marked surface. It is found from the latter part of April to about the 1st of June and scarcely ever later. It grows in wood pastures among dry leaves or in old orchards, in the open field, in the meadow, and in any mushroom at all resembles it, and no person who has once seen a Morel can ever be mistaken in its identity. It is an odd thing to look at, but delicious to eat.

The meadow mushroom (*agaricus campestris*) is the most widely distributed variety of all, known by the most persons and one of the best table varieties. It is sometimes called the pink mushroom, because its gills on the under side are at first of a light pink color, turning later to dark brown. It is umbrella-shaped, white or whitish gray on top and foliated on the under side. When they first come to the surface of the ground they are round, solid and button-like, but a little later they unfold and become pink underneath. They should be eaten before they turn black on the under side—say when about half grown. They are found in lawns, meadows and bluegrass pastures. They love sunshine and are seldom found in thick woods. After a summer rain they are apt to spring up in lawns or pastures in great numbers. They grow from early summer until fall, but are most prolific from July till October. Of all varieties of edible mushrooms this

is the best one to know, because it is the most widely distributed and the most frequently seen of any.

The shaggy mushroom (*coprinus comatus*), is an excellent eating variety. It is gregarious and grows in patches or in bunches, sometimes a quart measure full in a bunch. It is found in rich soil and open places, often in lawns, beside fences or stumps. After coming to the surface of the ground it matures rapidly and should be gathered before it turns dark on the under side. It grows from midsummer till late in the fall. It is oblong or conical in shape, considerably taller than it is thick, white or whitish brown on the outside and with white gills underneath.

The ink mushroom (*coprinus atramentarius*) is an excellent edible variety, though not as common as some others. It derives its name from the fact that it matures quickly after appearing above the surface of the ground and blackens the fingers in handling, like ink. There are other mushrooms, however, that do this. The black stage simply means maturity and that the mushroom is giving off its spores to propagate itself. The ink mushroom is egg-shaped, fleshy, of a Quaker drab or dirty white color, smooth on top and with white gills underneath, which turn gray quickly and finally black. Next to the meadow mushroom this is one of the most meaty and solid of all and has an excellent flavor. It is found about old decaying stumps, in rich lawns and sometimes in cultivated ground. Almost invariably it grows in clusters. It grows from late summer until well into the fall and is often found after frost.

The oyster mushroom (*agaricus ostreatus*) is found only in the woods and growing on the trunks of trees or live stumps. It grows in great clusters, packed almost as closely as sardines in a box, and with its stems clinging closely to the wood. The color of the upper surface is light brown or buff, and the gills underneath are dirty white of various lengths. It matures rapidly, and from being at first very soft finally becomes hard and woody. Most persons encountering it in the woods regard it simply as a curiosity, one of nature's odd growths that has no meaning or use, but in reality it is a fine table delicacy.

The ring-ring mushroom is often seen in lawns and pastures, but is so frail in structure and with so little body that it is hardly worth gathering. It would take a great many of them to make a small dishful, and it would be slow work getting the requisite quantity. It derives its name from the fact that it often grows in circular patches, as if planted in that form by fairies. It is shaped much like the meadow



THE SHAGGY MUSHROOM.

mushroom and is closely related to it, being white on top with foliated, pinkish gills underneath, but it is not nearly as meaty as the meadow mushroom.

The mushrooms here named are a few of the edible varieties most commonly found. If one knows them they can be gathered and eaten with impunity, but one should know them well. The greatest danger is in mistaking the deadly amanita for the harmless and excellent meadow mushroom, yet these have distinctive differentiating features which are easily learned. One of these, marking the poisonous mushroom, is a formation around the base of the stem resembling the bulb of a thermometer. Beware of a mushroom that has a bulbous formation at the base of the stem. The mushrooms that are sold in the open market are presumably safe because they are cultivated, but it would not be safe to eat mushrooms purchased of a person who may have gathered them in the woods without knowing anything about them. About six years ago Count De Vecellj, an attaché of one of the foreign legations in Washington, was poisoned by eating mushrooms purchased from a farmer living near the city. The farmer had described the mushroom to the gentleman, and at his request brought in a basketful. The gentleman pronounced them edible, ate freely of them and died in a few hours. The farmer did not pretend to know whether they were edible or not, and the gentleman was too hasty in his decision.

An edible variety not named above and white puff ball. Found in an early stage of its growth, when it is a white and solid all through, it makes a fine dish if cooked in slices. It is called "puff ball" because when it matures it turns quite dark inside and if broken open it puffs out a sort of smoky substance. It should be eaten before it approaches this stage and while it is yet white and solid throughout. Cut in slices about as thick as an ordinary slice of bread or broiled or fried in butter it is delicious.

The cooking of mushrooms is very simple. Some varieties can be cleaned by simply rinsing in water, though they should never be soaked, while others should be peeled like new potatoes. This is particularly true of the meadow mushroom which, when peeled, is as white as snow. When properly cleaned and the stems cut off about half an inch from the body they may be fried in butter, broiled and served on toast, or stewed in gravy and served with beefsteak. They cook in ten to fifteen minutes.

There is a pleasure in hunting mushrooms which only those who have experienced it can understand. It has something of the pleasure of the chase and gives one an object in tramping through fields and forests almost as if he were hunting game. They are an eccentric growth, and while, as a rule, they have their peculiar habitats they are sometimes found in unexpected places and their discovery is always accompanied with a sense of surprise and pleasure. Sometimes they seem actually to hide in the grass or under leaves, and again they seem almost to spring up while one is standing still and looking for them—to grow while you wait, as it were.

The imported French mushrooms are of the meadow mushroom variety and are cultivated. So are those which are sold in our local market by the pound. It is only

If Headachy

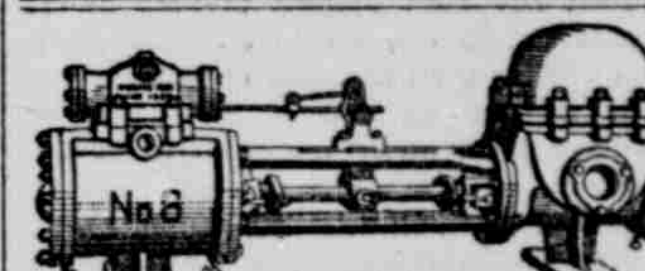
take
TARRANT'S SALTZ
No heart depressant or narcotic, but a brain clearer and stomach settler; it brings the liver and bowels into healthy action.
Used by American Physicians nearly 60 years.
50c. and \$1. at Drugists or by mail from
THE TARRANT CO., 21 Jay Street, New York

DEUTSCH'S
Your
Chance
for Pants
8 1/2 to 10
SEMI-ANNUAL
Made to Your Measure
\$2.98 @ \$3.98
Deutsch Tailoring
Company
41 South Illinois St.
TROUSERS SALE

CLEANING UP

Everything in our stock at greatly reduced prices. Bargains for everyone in Pictures, Brio-a-brac, etc., etc.

W. H. ROLLS SONS
203 East Washington Street.



BOILER FEEDERS, WATER SUPPLY PUMPS, PUMPING MACHINERY FOR ALL PURPOSES.
DEAN BROS. STEAM PUMP WORKS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

LET US FIGURE . . .

on modern sanitary plumbing improvements. Whether you want to live in your house or sell it, we can aid you greatly by our materials and methods. Bear in mind that our estimating entails no cost—our work no more cost than is right.

C. ANESHAENSEL & CO.
"The Plumbers"
Nos. 29-33 East Ohio Street.

IF

Your paper is not delivered to you regularly and early each morning, please send us a notice so that we may remedy the fault.

If it should miss delivery, a telephone message will bring you a copy within half an hour.

Both 'phones 238 and 86.

SELLERS, The Dentists

Lombard Building
SECOND FLOOR,
24 1/2 East Washington Street,
Opposite Stevenson Building

SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES.

ASK FOR ATKINS SAWS

FINEST ON EARTH.
Hand, Crosscut, Butcher, Kitchen and Mill Saws
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BARRY SAWS

MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

FOR SALE—MACHINE—Second Hand Circular Saw
Good as new. From 10 to 12 inches. Let us know what you wish to trade. One second hand belt and drive pulley, one 10 inch belt and drive pulley, one 12 inch belt and drive pulley, one 14 inch belt and drive pulley, one 16 inch belt and drive pulley, one 18 inch belt and drive pulley, one 20 inch belt and drive pulley, one 22 inch belt and drive pulley, one 24 inch belt and drive pulley, one 26 inch belt and drive pulley, one 28 inch belt and drive pulley, one 30 inch belt and drive pulley, one 32 inch belt and drive pulley, one 34 inch belt and drive pulley, one 36 inch belt and drive pulley, one 38 inch belt and drive pulley, one 40 inch belt and drive pulley, one 42 inch belt and drive pulley, one 44 inch belt and drive pulley, one 46 inch belt and drive pulley, one 48 inch belt and drive pulley, one 50 inch belt and drive pulley, one 52 inch belt and drive pulley, one 54 inch belt and drive pulley, one 56 inch belt and drive pulley, one 58 inch belt and drive pulley, one 60 inch belt and drive pulley, one 62 inch belt and drive pulley, one 64 inch belt and drive pulley, one 66 inch belt and drive pulley, one 68 inch belt and drive pulley, one 70 inch belt and drive pulley, one 72 inch belt and drive pulley, one 74 inch belt and drive pulley, one 76 inch belt and drive pulley, one 78 inch belt and drive pulley, one 80 inch belt and drive pulley, one 82 inch belt and drive pulley, one 84 inch belt and drive pulley, one 86 inch belt and drive pulley, one 88 inch belt and drive pulley, one 90 inch belt and drive pulley, one 92 inch belt and drive pulley, one 94 inch belt and drive pulley, one 96 inch belt and drive pulley, one 98 inch belt and drive pulley, one 100 inch belt and drive pulley, one 102 inch belt and drive pulley, one 104 inch belt and drive pulley, one 106 inch belt and drive pulley, one 108 inch belt and drive pulley, one 110 inch belt and drive pulley, one 112 inch belt and drive pulley, one 114 inch belt and drive pulley, one 116 inch belt and drive pulley, one 118 inch belt and drive pulley, one 120 inch belt and drive pulley, one 122 inch belt and drive pulley, one 124 inch belt and drive pulley, one 126 inch belt and drive pulley, one 128 inch belt and drive pulley, one 130 inch belt and drive pulley, one 132 inch belt and drive pulley, one 134 inch belt and drive pulley, one 136 inch belt and drive pulley, one 138 inch belt and drive pulley, one 140 inch belt and drive pulley, one 142 inch belt and drive pulley, one 144 inch belt and drive pulley, one 146 inch belt and drive pulley, one 148 inch belt and drive pulley, one 150 inch belt and drive pulley, one 152 inch belt and drive pulley, one 154 inch belt and drive pulley, one 156 inch belt and drive pulley, one 158 inch belt and drive pulley, one 160 inch belt and drive pulley, one 162 inch belt and drive pulley, one 164 inch belt and drive pulley, one 166 inch belt and drive pulley, one 168 inch belt and drive pulley, one 170 inch belt and drive pulley, one 172 inch belt and drive pulley, one 174 inch belt and drive pulley, one 176 inch belt and drive pulley, one 178 inch belt and drive pulley, one 180 inch belt and drive pulley, one 182 inch belt and drive pulley, one 184 inch belt and drive pulley, one 186 inch belt and drive pulley, one 188 inch belt and drive pulley, one 190 inch belt and drive pulley, one 192 inch belt and drive pulley, one 194 inch belt and drive pulley, one 196 inch belt and drive pulley, one 198 inch belt and drive pulley, one 200 inch belt and drive pulley, one 202 inch belt and drive pulley, one 204 inch belt and drive pulley, one 206 inch belt and drive pulley, one 208 inch belt and drive pulley, one 210 inch belt and drive pulley, one 212 inch belt and drive pulley, one 214 inch belt and drive pulley, one 216 inch belt and drive pulley, one 218 inch belt and drive pulley, one 220 inch belt and drive pulley, one 222 inch belt and drive pulley, one 224 inch belt and drive pulley, one 226 inch belt and drive pulley, one 228 inch belt and drive pulley, one 230 inch belt and drive pulley, one 232 inch belt and drive pulley, one 234 inch belt and drive pulley, one 236 inch belt and drive pulley, one 238 inch belt and drive pulley, one 240 inch belt and drive pulley, one 242 inch belt and drive pulley, one 244 inch belt and drive pulley, one 246 inch belt and drive pulley, one 248 inch belt and drive pulley, one 250 inch belt and drive pulley, one 252 inch belt and drive pulley, one 254 inch belt and drive pulley, one 256 inch belt and drive pulley, one 258 inch belt and drive pulley, one 260 inch belt and drive pulley, one 262 inch belt and drive pulley, one 264 inch belt and drive pulley, one 266 inch belt and drive pulley, one 268 inch belt and drive pulley, one 270 inch belt and drive pulley, one 272 inch belt and drive pulley, one 274 inch belt and drive pulley, one 276 inch belt and drive pulley, one 278 inch belt and drive pulley, one 280 inch belt and drive pulley, one 282 inch belt and drive pulley, one 284 inch belt and drive pulley, one 286 inch belt and drive pulley, one 288 inch belt and drive pulley, one 290 inch belt and drive pulley, one 292 inch belt and drive pulley, one 294 inch belt and drive pulley, one 296 inch belt and drive pulley, one 298 inch belt and drive pulley, one 300 inch belt and drive pulley, one 302 inch belt and drive pulley, one 304 inch belt and drive pulley, one 306 inch belt and drive pulley, one 308 inch belt and drive pulley, one 310 inch belt and drive pulley, one 312 inch belt and drive pulley, one 314 inch belt and drive pulley, one 316 inch belt and drive pulley, one 318 inch belt and drive pulley, one 320 inch belt and drive pulley, one 322 inch belt and drive pulley, one 324 inch belt and drive pulley, one 326 inch belt and drive pulley, one 328 inch belt and drive pulley, one 330 inch belt and drive pulley, one 332 inch belt and drive pulley, one 334 inch belt and drive pulley, one 336 inch belt and drive pulley, one 338 inch belt and drive pulley, one 340 inch belt and drive pulley, one 342 inch belt and drive pulley, one 344 inch belt and drive pulley, one 346 inch belt and drive pulley, one 348 inch belt and drive pulley, one 350 inch belt and drive pulley, one 352 inch belt and drive pulley, one 354 inch belt and drive pulley, one 356 inch belt and drive pulley, one 358 inch belt and drive pulley, one 360 inch belt and drive pulley, one 362 inch belt and drive pulley, one 364 inch belt and drive pulley, one 366 inch belt and drive pulley, one 368 inch belt and drive pulley, one 370 inch belt and drive pulley, one 372 inch belt and drive pulley, one 374 inch belt and drive pulley, one 376 inch belt and drive pulley, one 378 inch belt and drive pulley, one 380 inch belt and drive pulley, one 382 inch belt and drive pulley, one 384 inch belt and drive pulley, one 386 inch belt and drive pulley, one 388 inch belt and drive pulley, one 390 inch belt and drive pulley, one 392 inch belt and drive pulley, one 394 inch belt and drive pulley, one 396 inch belt and drive pulley, one 398 inch belt and drive pulley, one 400 inch belt and drive pulley, one 402 inch belt and drive pulley, one 404 inch belt and drive pulley, one 406 inch belt and drive pulley, one 408 inch belt and drive pulley, one 410 inch belt and drive pulley, one 412 inch belt and drive pulley, one 414 inch belt and drive pulley, one 416 inch belt and drive pulley, one 418 inch belt and drive pulley, one 420 inch belt and drive pulley, one 422 inch belt and drive pulley, one 424 inch belt and drive pulley, one 426 inch belt and drive pulley, one 428 inch belt and drive pulley, one 430 inch belt and drive pulley, one 432 inch belt and drive pulley, one 434 inch belt and drive pulley